



## Arizona Miner.

A Democratic Newspaper, devoted to the inculcation of Constitutional Principles of Government, and the advancement of the interests of every section of Arizona.

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Will attend personally to the sale of property of every description, and particularly to sales under orders of Court, Administrators, and Military authorities.  
May, 1867

### Letter from Walnut Grove.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINER.

WALNUT GROVE, Nov. 29, 1867.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER: Nothing of unusual interest has occurred here since I last wrote you, further than that a more general satisfaction prevails among us as a farming community. Those who a short time ago were determined to leave for some new El Dorado, are quietly resuming their former occupations, preparatory to cultivating the soil, satisfied that in the end fortune will favor the brave. I say brave, for no one who has matured a crop but has done so at the imminent peril of his life. And when we take into consideration that we are American citizens, and have been invited by our Government to settle this Territory, and promised protection by the highest functionaries of the powers that be, we do boldly assert that we are the most forgotten, forsaken community that ever attempted to put a hand to the plow. We have lived upon hopes, and many have fared hardly, to my own knowledge. The Indians hover around us day and night, and we must quietly submit to it; we are not sufficiently strong to cope with the Apache nation and protect our homes.

The house of James M. Bird caught fire recently, and everything of a consumable nature appertaining to the structure was burned up. Had it not been for Mr. Wertheimer, of Prescott, who is an old fireman, an endless variety of "plunder" would have been destroyed, and the loss would have been extraordinary. The only thing that stands to-day to remind the passer of the once well known house are the blackened adobe walls, which were constructed and reared to their lofty dimensions by one whose fertile brain designed the building for the Capital of the Territory: falling in the attempt, and being a Capital man, he followed the Capital away to its present sandy foundation.

The Apache boys visited the Reservation last night, in the slaugher of Mr. Stephenson, thrashed out his entire crop of beans, and came to the house to have a talk with the big white chief; but he not being at home, they left in disgust, though giving evidence of soon returning again. I would here recommend Mr. Stephenson to the powers that be, as a proper person to be at once appointed Indian Agent of the whole Apache nation.

Ranches sell readily, at a fair price. Grain, cash. Improvement on every hand, is the most noticeable feature. Houses are being built. Anstras are being completed by Mr. T. Lamberton, at his flouring mill, to be run by water power. He intends crushing rock from the Big Rebel, Josephine, and Wabash. We say, Amen! Ross Miller has been to Wickenburg for the benefit of his health; he gives notice that he will grind the Toll and keep the grist on and after next Monday, until further notice.

JEREMIAH, JR.

### Letter from Wickenburg.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINER.]

WICKENBURG, Nov. 13, 1867.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER: I have just arrived here, looking around for something to turn up, as the officers at Camp McDowell played me a lively string, and forced me to sell out my home on Salt river. It seems that might is right. I had a grass patch on Salt river, of which the Quartermaster took possession, forbidding me to cut any. He moved the road to an almost impassable crossing of Salt river, about half a mile below my house; they drove their own teams, lightly loaded, over their road, and even went so far as to threatening citizen freighters for Government to deprive them of an escort, if they insisted on crossing near my house.

Seeing it was of no use to contend with the mighty ones, I went further away, and dug a well on the Thirty Mile Desert, about twelve miles from the station, and succeeded in getting water, which was greatly needed for heavily loaded wagons, in fact, for everybody. No sooner did the Quartermaster at Fort McDowell hear of my getting water on the desert, than he laid a plan of moving the road two or three miles south of the well, if I insisted on staying there. I have expended money and a great deal of labor, which, as it turned out, is lost to me, as I had to take what I could get for all the improvements I had made.

I am not conscious of having done anything against military rule, and can't for the life of me see why the present Quartermaster, Mr. Grant, should act so meanly, so low-lived, so ungentlemanly, and cowardly toward me. Cowardly, certainly; for no one but a coward would use such threats and means as Mr. Grant has used, with the military to back him, to deprive a hard-working man of the means of subsistence.

Against the other officers at Camp McDowell I have nothing to say—Capt. C. Carr, especially. Col. Sanford has gone home, so let him go.

P. McCANNON.

### Suilling Irrigating and Canal Company.

At a meeting of the locators of the Suilling Canal Company, at Wickenburg, November 16th, 1867, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

ARTICLE I. We, the undersigned, have this day formed ourselves into a Company for the purpose of taking the water from the channel of Salt river at a point claimed and located by J. W. Suilling & Co., Nov. 11th, 1867, and to conduct the same into and through the old Montezuma Canal or Acequia, which canal or acequia we have also claimed and located for irrigating and other purposes.

ART. 2. Resolved, That this Company is and shall be known as the Suilling Irrigating and Canal Company, and that the capital stock is and shall be ten thousand dollars, divided into fifty (unassessable) shares of two hundred (\$200) dollars per share; and that a claim shall consist of one fiftieth part of the undivided stock of the Company, or to embrace one fourth of a mile of the ditch or canal; provided, that if there shall be any choice of lands or sections of the canal, such said choice lots shall be sold to the highest bidder, and no party or parties shall bid on such lot or lots thus offered for sale unless he or they shall be common stockholders in the Company prior to such sale or sales, and that the proceeds of such sale or sales shall revert to the common stock of the Company, for the uses and benefits thereof.

ART. 3. Resolved, That the managing board of this Company shall consist of the following officers, elected by a majority of the Company: 1st, a President, whose duty it shall be to preside at all meetings of the Company, and attend to such duties as may be deemed necessary by the Directors; 2d, a Secretary, whose duty it shall be to keep all books, papers, and accounts of the Company, at request of the Directors or a majority thereof, to issue certificates of stock, and fill all duties of such office; 3d, a Treasurer, whose duty it shall be to receive all funds whatsoever belonging to the Company, and to account to the Secretary of the Company for the same; 4th, a Foreman, or Foremen, whose duty it shall be to direct all work of the Company, and to report to said Directors at any and all times when called upon. Also, the said Directors shall have the power to draw on the Treasurer for funds not to exceed two hundred dollars at any and all times, and to receipt therefor to the Treasurer, and to make regulations on the majority of the Company for sums exceeding two hundred dollars.

Sec. 4. That the regular meetings of the Suilling Canal Company shall be held on the first and fifteenth of each month.

Sec. 5. That the term of office for all officers of this Company shall be six months. Any business of the Company may be transacted by a quorum, which shall consist of one-third of all the members of the Company.

S. J. HENSELEY, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE SUILLING CANAL CO.,

WICKENBURG, Nov. 17, 1867.

The Company met, pursuant to adjournment. Twelve members present.

Upon motion of S. J. Henseley, Jr., the house was called to order by P. M. Chapman, Esq.

On motion of Mr. Henry Wickenburg, S. J. Henseley, Jr., was made Secretary pro tem. Minutes of the Suilling Canal Locators' meeting, held November 15th, read by the Secretary, and approved.

On motion of Chas. C. Choker, the following officers were voted for and elected for the term of six months: P. M. Chapman, President; S. J. Henseley, Jr., Secretary; Aaron Barnett, Treasurer; J. W. Suilling, C. C. Choker, D. Dupps, Henry Wickenburg, G. W. Wilson, Directors.

On motion of S. J. Henseley, Jr., it was voted that an assessment be levied on the capital stock of the Company of eight hundred dollars, one half to be paid on or before November 22d, 1867, and one half on or before December 1st, 1867. On motion of Mr. McMullen, the meeting adjourned until 7 o'clock p. m., November 18th, 1867.

F. M. CHAPMAN, President.

S. J. HENSELEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SUILLING CANAL CO.,

7 o'clock p. m., Nov. 18, 1867.

Company met, pursuant to adjournment. Meeting called to order by the President, P. M. Chapman.

Preamble and resolutions read by the Secretary, and adopted. Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

On motion of P. M. Chapman, a Committee of three was appointed to draft a code of laws and regulations for the further well being of the Company. The following named gentlemen were appointed: J. W. Suilling, James McMullen, G. A. Wilson.

Committee retired for fifteen minutes. House called to order by the President. Committee on laws and regulations handed in report. Report read by Secretary:

We, the undersigned, agree to pay parties for working out their shares sixty-six and two-thirds dollars (\$66 2/3) per month in legal tender notes of the United States.

(Signed,) JAMES McMULLEN,

J. W. SUILLING,

G. A. WILSON.

1. Resolved, That the time allotted to working men for paying their assessments shall be three months and two weeks from the time of notification by the Foreman.

2. Resolved, That the Directors of this Company shall report to the Company at the next meeting, the number of working men required to further the enterprise.

3. Resolved, That the working men be furnished with the necessary tools and provisions, in addition to \$66 2/3 in legal tenders, per month.

4. Resolved, That the Directors shall have exclusive territory in the purchase of tools and necessary provisions, and be authorized to apply to the President of the Company for

an order on the Treasurer of the Company for funds to procure the same.

5. Resolved, That the Directors shall be allowed to draw upon the Treasurer of the Company the full amount of the first assessment, or such amount as may be in the treasury on November 22d, 1867.

6. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting and the meeting previous be published in the ARIZONA MINER.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet on December 1st, at the office of the Company, at 7 o'clock p. m., 1867.

FRANK M. CHAPMAN, President.  
By S. J. HENSELEY, Jr., Secretary.

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.—There is one aspect of this question of manhood suffrage that ought not to be ignored. It is this, that so rapidly are our communications multiplying with the East, that the tide of Chinese which is pouring into California and Oregon may soon deluge the Pacific Coast with men who know nothing of self government or of Christianity. Reared in the atmosphere of caste and servile dependence, they are totally incapable of appreciating either the character of our institutions or the responsibilities of a vote. Are these men, also, to be invested with the right of suffrage? Are the worshippers of the Grand Lama, and the followers of the Vishnu, to be reckoned among the free and independent voters of a Christian Republic? Practically, that question will be on us in a few days. Our countrymen in California are already forced into its discussion, for seventy thousand Chinamen go to make up the population of "the Land of Gold." The idea is absurd. Common sense says these men ought not to be admitted to the franchise until they are qualified. Give them schools; give them work; protect them in their persons, and in their property; let the shield of the law be thrown around them as around all citizens; but in the making of the laws, and in the election of our rulers, let them have no voice, until they conform to such conditions as establish their fitness for the high responsibilities of a voter.—National Intelligencer.

SMEETING IN NEW MEXICO.—The process for the reduction of the ores from the Calzada mine, New Mexico, is smelting, or liquefying by heat, and this is effected by intermixing charcoal with the ore and making them burn together in the furnace under a strong blast. The blast is given by a large bellows, or, what is better, a McKenzin blower, and the furnace is built tall and narrow, like the common blast furnace. Though the greater part of the ore can very well be smelted in the reverberatory furnace, the copels or blast furnaces are necessary for the reduction of the rebellious or refractory ores, as well as the slag from reverberatory. The expenses of dressing and smelting these ores amount to about twelve dollars per ton, and the total expenses of both mining and smelting to about twenty dollars. The wages of laborers are much lower in New Mexico than in California and Nevada, therefore thirty dollars would not be too much to estimate the cost of the same there. The ore of the Calzada mine is an argilliferous galena of a bluish color, but sometimes greenish from the admixture of green carbonate of copper, and at others greyish from the predominance of sulphur in silver.

JOHNSON'S FIGHT.—The Chicago Tribune having asked if Johnson will fight impeachment or suspension, the Times thus takes up the matter:

"It can make very little difference what Mr. Johnson will do, or whether Mr. Johnson will or will not fight. Neither do the Democracy propose to interfere to prevent the fight. Mr. Johnson is not their champion. There are indications, likewise, that Mr. Johnson regards the result of the October elections in the light of an endorsement of the Presidential policy. To this the Democracy have no possible objection. But if Mr. Johnson supposes, or if any one supposes for him, that he will be able to identify the Democratic party with his Administration, or bring that party to his support, the person indulging such a supposition is woefully mistaken. The political campaigns which have resulted in grand victories to the Democracy were not fought upon the policy of Mr. Johnson's Administration, but against that policy. The Democracy regard Mr. Johnson as responsible to the people for this state of things, not less than the political party which nominated and elected him. He has fallen between two stools, from which awkward situation the Democracy do not propose to rescue him, by espousing either his policy or his fights."

JEDDO, the capital of Japan, is the largest and most populous city in the world. It contains 1,500,000 dwellings, and 5,000,000 human beings. Many of the streets are nine hundred jananeries in length, which is equivalent to twenty-two English miles. The commerce of Jeddo far exceeds that of any other city in the world, and the sea along the coast is constantly white with the sails of ships. Their vessels sail to the southern portion of the empire, where they are laden with rice, tea, sea-coal, tobacco, silk, cotton, and tropical fruits, all of which can find a ready market in the north, and then return freighted with corn, salt, isinglass, and various other productions of the north, which have a market in the south.

BOTTS.—John Minor Botts recently recovered a horse that was stolen during the war; whereupon the New York World remarks: "If Botts was disconsolate without the horse, how happy was the horse to be free from Botts!"

NOT THERE.—An old lady announced in Court at Atlanta that she "had no counsel," that "God was her lawyer." "My dear madam," replied the Judge, "He does not practice in this Court."

### Town Sites upon Public Lands.

An Act for the Relief of the Inhabitants of Cities and Towns upon the Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever any portion of the public lands of the United States have been or shall be settled upon and occupied as a town site, and therefore not subject to entry under the agricultural pre-emption laws, it shall be lawful, in case such town shall be incorporated, for the corporate authorities thereof, and if not incorporated, for the judge of the county court for the county in which such town may be situated, to enter at the proper land office, and at the minimum price, the land so settled and occupied, in trust for the several use and benefit of the occupants thereof, according to their respective interests; the execution of which trust, as to the disposal of the lots in such town, and the proceeds of the sales thereof, to be conducted under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the legislative authority of the State or Territory in which the same may be situated: Provided, That the entry of the land intended by this act to be made shall be made, or a declaratory statement of the purpose of the inhabitants to enter it as a town site under this act shall be filed with the register of the proper land office, prior to the commencement of the public sale of the body of land in which it is included, and that the entry or declaratory statement shall include only such lands as is actually occupied by the town and the title to which is in the United States. If upon surveyed lands the entry shall in its exterior limits be made in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands authorized by the act of twenty-fourth April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and where the inhabitants are in number one hundred and less than two hundred, shall embrace not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres; and in cases where the inhabitants of such town are more than two hundred and less than one thousand, shall embrace not exceeding six hundred and forty acres; and where the number of inhabitants is one thousand and over one thousand, shall embrace not exceeding twelve hundred and eighty acres; Provided, That for each additional one thousand inhabitants, not exceeding five thousand in all, a further grant of three hundred and twenty acres shall be allowed: And provided further, That in any Territory in which a land office may not have been established, declaratory statements as hereinbefore provided may be filed with the surveyor general of the surveying district in which the lands are situated, who shall transmit said declaratory statement to the general land office: And provided further, That any act of said trustees not made in conformity to the rules and regulations herein alluded to shall be void; effect to be given to the foregoing provisions according to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior: And provided further, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to military or other reservations heretofore made by the United States, nor to reservations for light-houses, custom houses, mints, or such other public purposes as the interests of the United States may require, whether held under reservations through the land office by title derived from the Crown of Spain, or otherwise: And provided further, That no title shall be acquired, under the provisions of this act, to any mine of gold, silver, cinnabar, or copper.

Approved, March 2, 1867.

THE hydraulic propeller steamship is really beginning to attract attention in Europe, as destined to overthrow the present system, has had another trial in Stokes Bay, England, with two Admiralty screw-vessels pitted against her. The London Times devotes three columns to the subject, giving a very minute report of the trial, from which it appears that in six runs over the measured mile, the quadrat Waterwitch, (hydraulic) obtained an average speed of 9.267 knots, with forty-one revolutions of the turbine, against an average of 9.267 knots by the screw boats, with 107.55 revolutions of the starboard engines, and 108.29 of the port engines. The Times says the hydraulic machinery "worked perfectly and almost noiselessly" without "even so much as a worn bearing from the time of its erection" in the hold of the Waterwitch.

DOMESTIC INFELICITIES IN HIGH PLACES.

The Chicago Republicans says: "Boston gossip appears to have settled it, among themselves at least, that the separation between Senator Sumner and his wife is wider than the ocean that rolls between them. They say the case resembles that of Judah P. Benjamin, whose wife took early refuge in Europe, greatly to the 'talk' of New Orleans, some years ago. Furthermore, that if the reasons urged against Sumner and Sprague by their respective wives could be averaged, there might be two happier Senatorial households."

PEACHES.—Dr. Stone, the eminent New Orleans physician, and who had a larger practice in fevers than perhaps any other physician, declared that plenty of peach orchards are worth a thousand quarantines for the public health. "No more scurvy," said the Doctor; "eat plenty of stewed peaches, if you would keep off indigestion."

WHEN N. P. Willis lost his wife, out of love for her memory, he called his estate "Glenmary." A neighbor having met with the same affliction, and equally desirous of keeping before him the image of his dear departed, followed his example, and his farm is now known by the name of "Glenbetsy."

THE total valuation of real estate in Boston is \$250,000,000, an increase of \$24,000,000 over last year. The personal property is valued at \$195,000,000.